

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號二月四年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

日四初月三年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Leadenhall Street, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WERN, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLAIR, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYRE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " " "
" 12 " " 5% " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.

Reserve Fund, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

M. R. BELLAS, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

H. D. FORBES, Esq. Wm. RENNELL, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 17, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Basse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, NANTZ, SHANTAI, POONCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONTE, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.)

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, and Mr. ALEXANDER WASSERFALL has been authorized to SIGN the Firm per Procuration.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1881. ap3

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date, and during the Absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE STOKES has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Company.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.

Hongkong, March 11, 1881. ap11

Mr. FRED. J. ANCIER, PROPRIETOR,

"LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"

"LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,"

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, March 24, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Quarts, £16 per doz. Case.

Pints, £17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of the CENTRAL and VALUABLE PROPERTIES, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1, and the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 129, which has been advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1881, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 4th April next, at 3 o'clock p.m., when the same PROPERTIES will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs BREBSTER & WORTON, Solicitors, Hongkong; or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881. ap8

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 4th April, 1881, at 11 a.m., at the GOVERNMENT STORES,—

SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., comprising:—

LEAD PIPES, OLD IRON, WHEEL BARROWS, CARTS, COOKING RANGES, STOVES, VENTILATORS, PACKING CASES, WOOD and FURNITURE.

6 Casks TALLOW.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881. ap4

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 4th April, 1881, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Sale Room, Queen's Road,—

THE CENTRAL AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1, and the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 129, with upwards of 25 well-built Substantial Messuages and Tenements, Shops and Premises thereon, situate in Lyndhurst Terrace, Wellington Street, Cochrane Street and Tung Tuck Lane, as the same Properties are held for the respective residues of the terms of 999 years from the 5th October, 1849; at the rents and subject to the covenants in the Crown Leases thereof respectively reserved and contained.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs BREBSTER & WORTON, Solicitors, Hongkong; or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881. ap4

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

183, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overseas China Mail, and China Review.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENORCHY," &c.

ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS.

ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS ON CORN.

STRAW BOATING HATS.

CALCUTTA FITH HATS and HELMETS.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATERPROOF COATS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS.

TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c., &c.

NEUROLOGIC.

RHAPSODIA.

ZOEDONE.

BELFAST GINGER ALE and LEMONADE.

BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE.

CHAMBERTIN.

NUITS.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Noel's "Flight of the Lapping."

Authentic "Campana" List, 2 Vols.

Holmholz's "Popular Scientific Lectures."

Froude's "English in Ireland."

New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "ENDYMION."

"The Book of Eminent Scotchmen."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World."

"Supernatural Religion."

New Work on the "Slide Valve."

Free Lance's "Horses and Roads."

Gamgee's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Togues's "Poetry Book."

Ainsley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

ALLAN'S "Engineer's Guide."

Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Sir JOHN SMALE, Chief Justice, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th April, 1881, at Noon, at his Residence, Cairne Road,—

The whole of his

ELEGANT ENGLISH and CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising:—

WALNUT and MAHOGANY CHAIRS, COUCHES, OTTOMANS, CARVED CHIFFONNIERS, WALNUT TABLES, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, CRYSTAL CARVED GLASSES, &c.

CARVED SIDEBOARD, WALNUT, DINING TABLE, GLASS and CHOCOLATE WARE, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, with SPRING and HORSE-HAIR MATTRESSES, MAHOGANY WARDROBES, DRAWING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, CRYSTAL GLASS, &c.

BOOK CASES, WRITING TABLES, LAW BOOKS, &c.

Also,

A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO.

SUNDRY WINES, PLANTS in Pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

Terms.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881. ap12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract) on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour,

THE PADDOCK-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER

"K I N S H A N,"

of 1,381 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1875, and extensively overhauled in 1878 and 1879.

Dimensions.—Length over all 244 feet, Breadth 35 4-10ths feet, Depth of Hold 11 8-10ths feet.

Deck AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,162 superficial feet.

Cargo CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

Speed.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6 6-12ths feet; loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 2-12ths feet.

Engine.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56 in., length of stroke 10 feet.

Boilers.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1878 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the Hongkong, Canton, and MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer; Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DE COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

To Let.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer Months, with immediate possession, The Six-roomed Bungalow, with Garden, Stable and Out-houses, known as "KURAHJEN," No. 10, Albany Road.

For Particulars, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PEARL STREET, below GAINY ROAD. Has been thoroughly repaired.

THE PREMISES, No. 5, D'ARQUIER STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.; Possession 1st April.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 39, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

G O D O W N S T O L E T.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A BANDSMAN, for H.M.S. Iron Duke.

For further information, apply to

FLAG LIEUTENANT, H.M.S. Iron Duke.

Hongkong, March 30, 1881. ap9

WANTED.

BOARD or LODGING for a Married Couple. Must be Moderate.

Address "ALPHA," at the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, March 19, 1881.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Association, the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY—

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN AXES and CHISELS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUGHTON'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIC'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEDLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.
BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE, and
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.
All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.
CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.
Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.
Gravy CHEESE.
New York CREAM CHEESE.

Curried OYSTERS.
California CRACKER CO.'S BISCUITS.
Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
RICHARDSON and ROBERT'S Potted MEATS.

Lamb TONGUE.
PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.
SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of
a Hair Oil or Pomade without their sticki-
ness. It induces a healthy action of the
scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains none but the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
fever or any other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.



From its great nourishing power on the
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return
to its natural color; it, however, does not
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,
the most delicate quantity sufficing. It has no
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

THE COMPANY grants POLICIES on
MARINE RISK to all parts of the
World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.
Contributory Dividends are payable to
all Contributors of Business, whether they
are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, March 14, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
Reserve Fund and Profits £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

Gov. GOODWIN, American ship, Captain
William Lester. — Messengers Maritimes.
AMSTERDAM, American barque, Captain J.
Slocum. — Captain.

ANNIE S. HALL, Amer. barkentine, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.
WOODVILLE, British barque, Capt. Roda.
Chinese.

TRIO, Dutch barque, Captain G. Bakker.
Siemssen & Co.

WM. H. BRESSE, American barque, Capt.
B. C. Baker. — Adamson, Bell & Co.
ARDENTINE, British steamer, Capt. Jas.
Walker. — Borneo Company, Limited.

STATE OF MAINE, American ship, Captain
G. C. Small. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.
NORDEN, Danish steamer, Captain Ras-
musen. — Siemssen & Co.

BENARBY, British steamer, Captain John
Potter. — Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CORRA, British barque, Captain John
Irwin. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.

THORNHILL, British steamer, Captain T.
Walker. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING,
the 4th April.

LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
of
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY
in the ABOVE HALL.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
Will be Presented, Introducing for the
First Time
HUDSON'S BANJOIST ENSEMBLES,
"THAT HORSE OF BROWN'S."
AND A HOST OF OTHER NOVELTIES.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Stalls, £2.00
Back Seats, £1.00
Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained
at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor.
H. SANTI,
Business Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
BRILLIANT & CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
CARANDINI CONCERTS.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SERIES
on
MONDAY EVENING,
the 4th April.

A NEW PROGRAMME.
Tickets obtainable Messrs LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.'s.

CONCERT NIGHTS NEXT WEEK,
MONDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT.)
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHITPO, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports
on the YANGTZE.)

The Steamship
"Glenfruin,"
Capt. A. S. Hood, will
be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Spanish Steamer
"Ensayo,"
Captain BLANCO, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL-
CUTTA, JEDDAH, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Diploma,"
will be despatched as
above on WEDNES-
DAY, the 6th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"Hesperia,"
Capt. G. F. FERNANDES, will
have immediate despatch
as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hesperia, Captain G. F. FER-
NANDES, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-
tained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 2
p.m. To-day, the 2nd Instant.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
7th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.
ARRANGEMENTS have been made for
the delivery of the above Papers in fu-
ture fifteen minutes after the arrival of the
Mails at the Post Office.

An increased supply has been received
from London, and new Subscribers can be
supplied at once.

KELLY & WALSH,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 2, Hesperia, German steamer, 1136,
G. Petersen, Hamburg Feb. 4, Plymouth
10, Port Said 25, Suez 28, Penang March
21, and Singapore 25, General. — SIEMSEN
& Co.

April 2, Lombardy, British steamer, 1726,
J. B. Chapman, Bombay March 11, 8 p.m.,
Galle 19, 6 a.m., Penang 24, 5 p.m., and
Singapore 26, 5 p.m., Mails and General.
— P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 2, Hai-chang-ching, Chinese gun-
boat, from Canton.

April 2, Peng-chou-hai, Chinese gunboat,
from a cruise.

April 2, Gaudier, British steamer, 1719, J.
Orman, Shanghai March 30, Mails and
General. — P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 2, Thornhill, British steamer, 965,
Walker, Saigon April 26, Rice. — MEYER &
Co.

April 2, Penelo, British steamer, 652, J.
Cain, Saigon March 27, Rice. — Geo. R.
STEVENS & Co.

April 2, Ping-on, American steamer, 575,
McCuslin, Pakhoi March 30, 8 p.m., Hoi-
how, and Macao, General. — RUSSELL & Co.

April 2, Yangtze, British steamer, 732,
Schultze, Shanghai March 29, General. —
SIEMSEN & Co.

April 2, Danube, British steamer, 650,
Clanchy, Bangkok March 24, Rice. — YONG
FAH HOON.

April 2, Java, Dutch steamer, 1037, J. de
Ridder, Saigon March 27, Rice. — Geo. R.
STEVENS & Co.

April 2, Japan, British steamer, 1865,
T. S. Gardner, Calcutta March 17, Sand
Heads 18, Penang 24, and Singapore 26,
650 chests Benares Opium, 799 chests Pa-
na Opium, 4,117 bales Cotton, 934 bales
Gummi, 1,980 pigs Saltpetre, and 754
pigs Sundries. — DAVID SASSON, Sons &
Co.

April 2, Glenfruin, British steamer, 1935,
John Hogg, London Feb. 16, and Singa-
pore, General. — JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
April 2, Atalanta, for Saigon.
2, Niigata Maru, for Kobe, etc.
2, Lucia, for New York.
2, Themis, French frigate, for Yoko-
hama.

CLEARED.
Alden Bess, for Portland (Oregon).
Coloma, for Portland (Oregon).
Benarby, for Saigon.
Tung Ting, for Hoihow.
Nanion, for Swatow.
Rejantattikhar, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Lombardy, for Hongkong: from
Venice, Mr. M. Falconer; from Bombay, Mr.
A. O. Ewing; from Calcutta, Messrs L.
Gardiner, and Arthur Loder; from Galle,
Mrs. Dore, and Mr. E. C. Baker; from Sin-
gapore, Messrs C. W. White, Otto A. R.
W. Marshall, G. M. Dore, and 67 Chinese.

Per Shanghai, from Bombay, Mr. R.
Rannell; from Singapore, Messrs R. N.
Neilson, and H. K. Bidson. — For Yoko-
hama: from Southampton, Mr. F. W. Mil-
land; from Venice, Mr. Woodcock, infant
child and nurse; from Suez, Baron de
Zedwitz and servant; from Singapore, Dr.
and Mrs. Bowen, and Miss Barker.

Per Gaudier, from Shanghai: for South-
ampton, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, 3 children
and 2 children; for Penang, Mr. Perrenow,
for Hongkong, Messrs G. F. Alford and
servant, T. Blain, A. A. Farrar, J. Earl,
and F. Hurley, Miss Porter, 47 Chinese and
4 Chinese boys.

Per Ping-on, from Pakhoi, etc., Rev.
Father Pether.

Per Japan, from Calcutta, &c.; cabin,
Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Miss Henderson, Messrs
G. Apeah, H. Millett, W. W. McNair, N.
L. de Souza, D. Figueiredo, Oong Ah Ahk,
Oong Hock Seung, and 2 children; second
cabin, 2 Chinese, 1 Chinese woman,
and 1 child; deck, 1 European, 1 Armenian,
106 Chinese, and 8 natives.

Per Hesperia, from Straits, 120 Chinese.
Per Thornhill, from Saigon, 16 Chinese.
Per Penelo, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.
Per Danube, from Bangkok, 40 Chinese,
and 2 Europeans.

Per Glenfruin, from London, 12 Con-
stables, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Colson, and
two children; from Singapore, Miss Hur-
ton, and 60 Chinese deck.

DEPARTED.
Per Niigata Maru, for Yokohama: Capt.
Napier, R.N., and Mr. W. H. Perival, and
8 Chinese; for Kobe, Mr. D. H. Ford, and
Mr. A. J. Glover, 3 Japanese, and 4 Chinese
deck.

Per Atalanta, for Saigon, 194 Chinese.

Per Lombardy, for Shanghai, Messrs
Quiney, Balfour, H. Smith, Cumming,
Millard, and Mr. Mrs. Silas, and Mr. and
Mrs. Bessie.

Per Gaudier, for Southampton, Miss
Rowe, Master and Miss Porter, and two
Chinese; for Venice, Mr. Lischner; for
Brindisi, J. Clement; for Singapore, Mrs.
Wood, and two daughters.

Per Yangtze, for Hoihow, 12 Chinese.
Per Penelo, for Swatow, 4 Europeans,
and 300 Chinese.

Per Rajantattikhar, for Bangkok, 502
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Hesperia reports:
Left Hamburg on 24th February; arrived
Plymouth on the 6th, and left on the 10th;
arrived Port Said on 24th; passed
Suez on 28th; arrived at Penang on 20th
March, and left on 21st; arrived Singapore
on 23rd, and left on 25th; arrived in port
this morning. From Hamburg to Port
Said experienced very heavy gales; across
the Indian Ocean fine weather; from Singa-
pore first part strong N.E. monsoon and
heavy sea, last two days fine.

The British steamer Penelo reports:
Left Saigon March 27th, in company with
S. S. Java, and had fresh E.N.E. gale and
high sea to Padang; thence to port moder-
ate and light easterly winds. In Saigon:
S. S. Pernambuco. Vessels spoken: — March
27th, S. S. Tunis in Saigon River; S. S.
Fortigera off Cape St. James, bound in;
S. S. S. O. Z. Hook, 45 miles West of
Paracour, bound South.

The American steamer Ping-on reports:
Light wind and clear throughout.
The British steamer Yangtze reports:
Left Shanghai on 29th at 3 p.m.; and ar-
rived Hongkong on April 2nd at 2.30 p.m.
Had light southerly winds throughout.

The British steamer Danube reports:
Had strong N.E. wind until 30th; thence
light South and S.W. wind with rain until
arrival.

The Dutch steamer Java reports: March
27th, 28th, and 29th, strong N.E. and
N.N.E. winds and heavy sea; March 30th,
wind slackening down; 31st, light wind from
East; April 1st, light winds from S.E.
and South, cloudy. March 30th, spoke
Zepler, in lat. 14.11, long. 110.4.

The British steamer Glenfruin reports:
Moderate winds with heavy swell in the
bay of Biscay; in the Mediterranean strong
head wind and sea; Indian Ocean moderate
breeze with fine weather; from Singapore,
first part fresh N.E. monsoon and strong
head sea latter part light winds with fine
weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI.
For Lombardy, on Sunday, the 3rd inst.
Registry closes at 4.45 p.m. Mail
closes at 5 p.m. Late Letters re-
ceived from 5.10 to 5.30 p.m. with
10 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence
may then be posted in the moveable box on board the
packet. The Post Office will be
open from 8 a.m. on Sunday.

For AMOY.
For Diamond, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 4th April.

For AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.
For Albany, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 4th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO-
HAMA.
For Sunday, on Tuesday, the 5th inst.
Registry closes at 11.15 a.m. Mail
closes at 11.30 a.m. Paid Cor-
respondence may then be posted in
the moveable box on board the
Packet.

For SHANGHAI.
For Glenfruin, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 5th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.
For Penny, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 5th inst.

For SAIGON.
For Norden, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 6th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c., &c.

For Brisbane, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 7th April.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MEL-
BOURNE, &c., &c.

Per Meath, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 7th April.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet, Gaudier
will be despatched on MONDAY,
the 4th April, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-
ralter.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

HOURS OF CLOSING
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by the British Contract
Packet:

Day of Departure.
Noon.—Money Order Office closes.
2 p.m.—Registry of Letters closes.
Posting of all printed mat-
ters and patterns ceases.

3 p.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.
3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 10 cents until
3.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes
entirely.

3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late
Fee of 10 cents until time of
departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.
Daylight.—Nanion leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jen-
nings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning
Service, 11, Evening 5.45 (a short service).
Holy Communion every Sunday, except the
2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. C. Gilbert Booth,
B.A., Military Chaplain. Parade Service
at 8 a.m. Holy Communion on the second
and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of
the Parade Service. [A Voluntary Service
is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45
p.m.]

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Evening at 5 p.m.—Rev. John
Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 9-3
p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first
Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, for S.M.A., &c.—
Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, B.A., Chaplain.
Service at 5 p.m. Holy Communion after
Service on the third Sunday in each month.
All the Seats are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road
West.—Hongkong Christian Association
Service for Seamen; Sunday and Thursday,
7.30 p.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Grundy, and Rev. L. San Yuen. (All
Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—
Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at
11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching,
at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday
in Chinese month.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the
Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
8 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 6 p.m. Evening
Service, Benediction.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, April 5.—
3 p.m.—Glenfruin leaves for Shanghai.
5 p.m.—Embry leaves for Manila.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—
3 p.m.—Diploma leaves for Singapore,
Penang, &c.
Goods per Daylate undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, April 7.—
4 p.m.—Meath leaves for Port Darwin,
Thursday Island, &c.
4 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Sydney and
Melbourne.

Goods per Hesperia undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
FRIDAY, April 8.—
8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, at the
General Managers' office.

SATURDAY, April 9.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
Goods per Glenfruin undelivered after
this date subject to rent.
MONDAY, April 11.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 12.—
Noon.—Auction of Household Furniture,
at the residence of Sir John Smale,
Caine Road.
SATURDAY, April 30.—
Noon.—Auction of River Steamer Km-
Shen, on board the steamer.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Diamond leaves for Amoy.
Noon.—Albany leaves for Amoy, &c.
Goods per Amazon undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and

A SPEECH ON DIRECT TRADE.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)
Gentlemen, we have lately heard a strange report, which can only be termed at present a "flying rumour," and therefore we must not place too much confidence in it. But experience teaches us that such flying rumours prove sometimes to be in accordance with facts, and therefore, we will assume for the moment that it is true, and will comment upon it accordingly.

Our government, being convinced that the distress which we, the people, are now facing, owing to the enhanced price of all commodities, has its origin in the superabundance of the paper currency and can only be alleviated by a reduction of that currency, have adopted several schemes recently in order to bring about this result. For instance, the appropriation of the various Departments have been reduced, the government factories have been offered for sale, and the expenses for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, &c., have been transferred to the local taxes. We are, however, not content with these measures, but are endeavouring to work in another direction, the revenue is said to be increased some four million yen by raising the tax on salt. All these steps to remedy the financial difficulties, for which the government is responsible, are, we consider, favourable and economical schemes. By these various methods the government has been able to calculate upon an annual surplus of ten million yen, and we now learn that, having conceived the idea that the true source of the enrichment of our country is the encouragement of direct foreign trade, it contemplates lending this enormous sum to traders in every city and prefecture in order to develop commerce, and thus by equalizing exports with imports, to restore the currency to its proper level. The intention is doubtless well meant, but we cannot but feel some uneasiness about the scheme. Why do we say this, for there can be no reason why, in similar transactions, no profit should result from sales to natives, while great gains accrue from sales to foreigners? How is it that abundant profits are to be made by the sale of our produce abroad by native merchants direct, without the interference of foreigners? Do native merchants charge an unreasonable premium on the produce they sell to foreigners or do the latter never buy unless they can do so at enormous profits? Native merchants, we are told, have to sustain freight and other incidental expenses just as foreigners do, and it is a truism that the latter cannot escape from losing owing to the occasional unexpected changes that occur in the course of commerce.

If the exhibition takes place, how will it succeed? This is more doubtful. The Chinese are very conservative and not fond of spending money; they move slowly, and are not ready in adopting new things. Yet they have curiosity. The little Woosung railway was daily crowded during the brief existence, and it is believed, an accurate fact that Chinese came from long distances in the interior to see and travel by that wonderful steam-train. The enormous extent of the passenger traffic by steamer on the Yangtze at the present day is another proof that millions of Chinese are becoming more and more acquainted with the world outside their own country. Our country becomes more and more every year a veritable metropolis. The ten million accompany their tea from the interior to taste the delights of this wonderful foreign city, of which they have heard in their village houses; the merchants of Hankow and Tientsin come in person to make their purchases at headquarters. The Chinese newspapers published here penetrate every year further into the interior, and if the exhibition is well advertised in their columns, the curiosity of millions will be excited, and millions will see this strange report of men from beyond the seas will culminate in a determination to make a visit to the exhibition.

We fear that exhibitors who expect to see a large trade in their products spring up at once will be disappointed. That the consumption of foreign goods will be stimulated by an attractive exhibition, we think probable; even now the visitors from the interior take back something with them, and the merchants of the interior are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. But it is a slow process. We may regret the disappointment that this delay may cause, but if an exhibition is offered us with no demand for pecuniary support, it would be foolish to regret it. It is to be, it is to be, it is to be. We may regret the disappointment that this delay may cause, but if an exhibition is offered us with no demand for pecuniary support, it would be foolish to regret it. It is to be, it is to be, it is to be.

The exhibition at Tokyo. The special trade by His Majesty the Emperor, H. I. H. Prince Kita Shinkawa, and Mr. Matsuda Governor of Tokyo, at the opening of the National Exhibition on the 1st inst., were as follows.

His Majesty said:—"We have attended in person to-day to perform the ceremony of opening the second National Industrial Exhibition. The exhibition gives us great satisfaction to observe the marked superiority of the specimens now exhibited, both from an artistic and technical point of view, as compared with those of the first Exhibition, and we trust that this improvement—which is only the latest testimony to the nation's energy, but also reflects great credit on those connected with this undertaking—will be of a permanently progressive nature, so that lasting prosperity may be secured to our whole Empire by the ever increasing industry of its inhabitants."

The President, H. I. H. Prince Kita Shinkawa then read the following address:—"That your Majesty has deigned to honour with your Imperial presence this second National Industrial Exhibition on the occasion of its opening to-day, cannot fail to excite the most joyful feelings in the national industry, and to promote the welfare of commerce, on which the prosperity of the Empire mainly depends. This is the second enterprise of the sort which has been carried out under your Majesty's most gracious auspices, and we, your subjects, are deeply grateful for the beneficent rule under which the arts of peace are thus fostered. The number of exhibitors on the present occasion is upwards of thirty-one thousand, or very nearly double the number of the first Exhibition, an increase which plainly reflects the permanent success of such institutions, and shows also how sensible an impetus they impart to manufacturing diligence. Not indeed that the industries of our country are altogether of modern date. The origin of agriculture may be traced back to the age of the Deities, and the first records of the artisan's craft belong to a scarcely less remote antiquity. From generation to generation each succeeding sovereign of your Majesty's illustrious line has lent to this industry the fostering aid of a pure and enlightened Government. The people of Japan, gratefully attributing the prosperity they now enjoy to these gracious influences, are from the highest to the lowest imbued with an earnest desire to promote manufacturing industry, and so to secure the welfare of this Empire over which your Majesty rules. That your Majesty's presence among us to-day, will tend largely to develop this spirit, beyond question, and for my part, unworthy as I am to fill the important office of your Majesty's subject, I am glad to stand upon its ancient ways, and it seems almost impertinent for a foreign visitor to

drop his avowed profession, and endeavour to awaken this somewhat staid and self-respecting Settlement with such an audacious proposition. Public works and public institutions too here are generally headed and conducted by cultured names selected from a limited circle of old residents, and a project of which the names of its promoters are associated, seems almost sacrilegious and doomed to failure from the outset. And no one of this sacred circle is as yet associated with the exhibition. But, after all, the question is not whether the project is approved by certain more or less deservedly notable; but whether, first, it is likely to be executed; and, second, whether, if executed, it will be successful. We are confidently assured that there is little doubt that it will be executed. The originator of it in Shanghai has with him proofs of his successful management of a similar scheme at the Cape, and is so well known to an experienced organizer of exhibitions in London that the latter has eagerly taken up the idea, and engaged to provide the London Committee and the necessary funds. The site is being negotiated for, if it is not already secured, and the plans have been drawn in the office of one of our architects. We shall soon see in the future papers notices that China contemplates an International Exhibition in its commercial metropolis, Shanghai; the old, old, story of the rapid awakening of this ancient Empire will resound in leading articles and leader columns; once again the three hundred millions of China will be depicted as rivaling for power and splendour. Manufacturers in England and Germany, ever anxious for more worlds to conquer, will rush to seize the opportunity of increasing the demand for their wares; and we may be sure that Americans will be no less zealous in the competition. The Mediterranean nations, persecuted since the opening of the Suez Canal, their parts are the legitimate inlet for Chinese produce into Europe, will not allow themselves to be left in the background, and will, as it were, be sure to be, judiciously advertised, and we are certain that exhibitors will respond. The very ignorance that exists in Europe, as to the wants of the Chinese, will stimulate the anxiety to exhibit, and the trading world will show every thing it can to attract attention. No one likes now-a-days to be thought willing to hinder progress; and philanthropy will declare unceasingly that progress and civilization follow in the steps of commerce.

If the exhibition takes place, how will it succeed? This is more doubtful. The Chinese are very conservative and not fond of spending money; they move slowly, and are not ready in adopting new things. Yet they have curiosity. The little Woosung railway was daily crowded during the brief existence, and it is believed, an accurate fact that Chinese came from long distances in the interior to see and travel by that wonderful steam-train. The enormous extent of the passenger traffic by steamer on the Yangtze at the present day is another proof that millions of Chinese are becoming more and more acquainted with the world outside their own country. Our country becomes more and more every year a veritable metropolis. The ten million accompany their tea from the interior to taste the delights of this wonderful foreign city, of which they have heard in their village houses; the merchants of Hankow and Tientsin come in person to make their purchases at headquarters. The Chinese newspapers published here penetrate every year further into the interior, and if the exhibition is well advertised in their columns, the curiosity of millions will be excited, and millions will see this strange report of men from beyond the seas will culminate in a determination to make a visit to the exhibition.

We fear that exhibitors who expect to see a large trade in their products spring up at once will be disappointed. That the consumption of foreign goods will be stimulated by an attractive exhibition, we think probable; even now the visitors from the interior take back something with them, and the merchants of the interior are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. But it is a slow process. We may regret the disappointment that this delay may cause, but if an exhibition is offered us with no demand for pecuniary support, it would be foolish to regret it. It is to be, it is to be, it is to be.

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The above speech was recently delivered at a meeting of the Tokyo Political Society, by the editor of the *Mainichi Shinbun*.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1882 AT SHANGHAI.

(A.C. D. News.)
Shanghai is to celebrate its thirty-ninth birthday by the inauguration of an International Exhibition. The mysterious rumour of the conjunction of a talented impresario, a distinguished Home capitalist, and a noted local firm that have been floating about the Settlement for some time and beginning to assume shape; and it is confidently asserted that if no wars, the enemies of exhibitions, intervene, 1882 will see Shanghai in line with London and Paris and Vienna, Philadelphia, and Melbourne, in having an exhibition of the arts and industry of all nations. The impresario is no novice at the task; he brings to it energy and experience; the London capitalist provides his capital and experience; the local firm, by the reserve of energy, Shanghai is asked for nothing but its approval; the building will "rise like an exhalation" without our aid; we are only begged to wait and see, not to blast the budding project with gold indifference or ruder enmity. At the first presentation of the idea, most old residents are likely to consider it purely visionary. It seems to them that to make an exhibition a success, a large foreign population is required, and they know that all the foreign residents in North-China would only fill such a building as is contemplated for one day. Shanghai is essentially conservative, and given to stand upon its ancient ways, and it seems almost impertinent for a foreign visitor to

THE CHINA MAIL.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

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THE CHINA MAIL.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

Gentlemen, we have lately heard a strange report, which can only be termed at present a "flying rumour," and therefore we must not place too much confidence in it. But experience teaches us that such flying rumours prove sometimes to be in accordance with facts, and therefore, we will assume for the moment that it is true, and will comment upon it accordingly.

Our government, being convinced that the distress which we, the people, are now facing, owing to the enhanced price of all commodities, has its origin in the superabundance of the paper currency and can only be alleviated by a reduction of that currency, have adopted several schemes recently in order to bring about this result. For instance, the appropriation of the various Departments have been reduced, the government factories have been offered for sale, and the expenses for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, &c., have been transferred to the local taxes. We are, however, not content with these measures, but are endeavouring to work in another direction, the revenue is said to be increased some four million yen by raising the tax on salt. All these steps to remedy the financial difficulties, for which the government is responsible, are, we consider, favourable and economical schemes. By these various methods the government has been able to calculate upon an annual surplus of ten million yen, and we now learn that, having conceived the idea that the true source of the enrichment of our country is the encouragement of direct foreign trade, it contemplates lending this enormous sum to traders in every city and prefecture in order to develop commerce, and thus by equalizing exports with imports, to restore the currency to its proper level. The intention is doubtless well meant, but we cannot but feel some uneasiness about the scheme. Why do we say this, for there can be no reason why, in similar transactions, no profit should result from sales to natives, while great gains accrue from sales to foreigners? How is it that abundant profits are to be made by the sale of our produce abroad by native merchants direct, without the interference of foreigners? Do native merchants charge an unreasonable premium on the produce they sell to foreigners or do the latter never buy unless they can do so at enormous profits? Native merchants, we are told, have to sustain freight and other incidental expenses just as foreigners do, and it is a truism that the latter cannot escape from losing owing to the occasional unexpected changes that occur in the course of commerce.

If the exhibition takes place, how will it succeed? This is more doubtful. The Chinese are very conservative and not fond of spending money; they move slowly, and are not ready in adopting new things. Yet they have curiosity. The little Woosung railway was daily crowded during the brief existence, and it is believed, an accurate fact that Chinese came from long distances in the interior to see and travel by that wonderful steam-train. The enormous extent of the passenger traffic by steamer on the Yangtze at the present day is another proof that millions of Chinese are becoming more and more acquainted with the world outside their own country. Our country becomes more and more every year a veritable metropolis. The ten million accompany their tea from the interior to taste the delights of this wonderful foreign city, of which they have heard in their village houses; the merchants of Hankow and Tientsin come in person to make their purchases at headquarters. The Chinese newspapers published here penetrate every year further into the interior, and if the exhibition is well advertised in their columns, the curiosity of millions will be excited, and millions will see this strange report of men from beyond the seas will culminate in a determination to make a visit to the exhibition.

We fear that exhibitors who expect to see a large trade in their products spring up at once will be disappointed. That the consumption of foreign goods will be stimulated by an attractive exhibition, we think probable; even now the visitors from the interior take back something with them, and the merchants of the interior are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. But it is a slow process. We may regret the disappointment that this delay may cause, but if an exhibition is offered us with no demand for pecuniary support, it would be foolish to regret it. It is to be, it is to be, it is to be.

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DONGHONG RATES OF POSTAGE.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the weight may be, but such papers or packets or parcels may be sent at Book Rates. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, and N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Lebanon, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Chili, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—Letters, 10 cents per oz. Post Cards, 5 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents. West India (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents. Via Galle, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents. A small extra charge is made on delivery. There is registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and other ports in the following directions: (through a Chinese agent) Hongkong to Canton, 10 cents; Canton to Hongkong, 10 cents; Hongkong to Amoy, 10 cents; Amoy to Hongkong, 10 cents; Hongkong to Swatow, 10 cents; Swatow to Hongkong, 10 cents; Hongkong to other ports, 10 cents; other ports to Hongkong, 10 cents.

LOCAL DELIVERY.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 P.M. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Postholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

5. The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have been the freight by steamer. No refund can be made of such parcels of the nature of Stamps obliterated before the value of the contents be discovered.

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7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, no entry for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A date stamp is affixed to all orders. A date stamp is affixed to all orders.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates. Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this "special endorsement," PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodine, Meats, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mailed Steamer. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss or non-receipt of the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the loss or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-made bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with it we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.
Government House, North of Public
Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and
Museum,—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque
retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.
Luisitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington-
Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sen-firing men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-

Stores, Books, &c.
General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor,
&c.—T. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47,
Queen's Road, by special appointment
to H.E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery,
Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books,
 and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
 EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
 Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition,
 and Sportsman's Requisites of all descrip-
 tions.—WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-
 makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield
 Arcade.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Half hour, | 10 cts. | Hour, | 20 cts. |
| Three hours, ... | 50 cts. | Six hours, ... | 70 cts. |
| Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar. | | | |

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Singls Trip.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Four Coolies, | \$1.00 |
| Three Coolies, | 0.85 |
| Two Coolies, | 0.70 |

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Four Coolies, | \$1.50 |
| Three Coolies, | 1.20 |
| Two Coolies, | 1.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA | |
| FRAET.) | |
| Single Trip. | |
| Four Coolies, | \$0.80 |
| Three Coolies, | 0.50 |
| Two Coolies, | 0.40 |
| Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum.) | |
| Four Coolies, | \$1.00 |
| Three Coolies, | 0.85 |
| Two Coolies, | 0.70 |

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents:

Day Trip } Peak.....\$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) } Gap.....\$0.60 each Coolie.

—————

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents.
Half day, 35 cents.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| Day, | one | two | three | four | five | six | 70 cents. |
| BOAT AND COOKIN HIRE. | | | | | | | |
| BOATS. | | | | | | | |
| 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 | | | | | | | |
| pivels, per Day, | one | two | three | four | five | six | \$8.00 |
| 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 | | | | | | | |
| pivels, per Load, | one | two | three | four | five | six | 2.00 |
| 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 | | | | | | | |
| pivels, per Day, | one | two | three | four | five | six | 2.50 |
| 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 | | | | | | | |
| pivels, per Load, | one | two | three | four | five | six | 1.75 |

| | |
|---|------|
| 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 200 piculs, per Day, | 1.50 |
| 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 200 piculs, per Load, | 1.00 |
| 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 200 piculs, Half Day, | .50 |

Sergents.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| or Pallaway Boat, per Day, | \$1.00 |
| " One Hour, | .20 |
| " Half-an-Hour, | .10 |

After 5 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Notices in this Book are published

STREET COOLERS.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolers.

| | | |
|------------------|----|--------|
| One Day..... | 25 | cents. |
| Half Day..... | 20 | |
| Three Hours..... | 15 | " |
| One Hour..... | 5 | " |
| Half Hour..... | 5 | " |

Nothing in the above Scale to affect previous agreements.

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